

1. A 42-year-old patient complains about general weakness. Body temperature is 41°C, he presents with sickness, emesis, dyspnea. There is evident well-defined skin redness in form of flame tips on her face. Submandibular lymph nodes are enlarged. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Variants of answers

- A.* Erysipelas.
- B.* Streptococcal impetigo.
- C.* Phlebitis of facial vein.
- D.* Lupus.
- E.* Anthrax.

Correct answer

A. Erysipelas.

2. A 35-year-old male consulted a dentist about the 26 tooth extraction. After the patient had been given tuberal anaesthesia, he presented with progressing tissue edema and limited mouth opening. This condition was caused by:

Variants of answers

- A.* Vessel trauma.
- B.* Muscle trauma during anaesthetization.
- C.* Nerve trunk trauma.
- D.* Hypersensitivity to the anaesthetic.
- E.* Anaphylactic shock.

Correct answer

A. Vessel trauma.

3. A 49-year-old patient complains of constant mandibular pain irradiating to the ear, soft tissue edema, body temperature rise up to 39°C. Objectively: there is an edema in the submandibular region, the skin has not changed in colour. Alveolar mucosa around the 45, 46 teeth is hyperemic and edematic on the oral and vestibular side. Crowns of the 45, 46 teeth are completely destroyed, the teeth are mobile. Vincent's symptom is present. What is the most likely diagnosis?



Variants of answers

- A.* Acute mandibular osteomyelitis.
- B.* Abscess of submandibular region.
- C.* Exacerbation of chronic mandibular osteomyelitis.
- D.* Acute serous periostitis of mandible.
- E.* Acute purulent periostitis of mandible.

Correct answer

A. Acute mandibular osteomyelitis.

4. A 43-year-old man complains about painful swallowing, limited mouth opening. Destroyed 37 tooth caused pain 3 days ago. Painful swallowing appeared the next day. Limited mouth opening was present a day later. Objectively: there is a small soft swelling in the left submandibular area. An enlarged lymph node is palpated. The mouth can be opened by 1,5 cm. Edema of left palatine arch and pharynx lateral wall is present. The 37 tooth is destroyed. Mucous membrane around the tooth is edematic. Percussion is slightly painful. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Variants of answers

- A.* Odontogenic peripharyngeal phlegmon.
- B.* Odontogenic pterygomandibular phlegmon.
- C.* Odontogenic submaxillary phlegmon.
- D.* Peritonsillar abscess.
- E.* Acute submaxillary lymphadenitis.

Correct answer

A. Odontogenic peripharyngeal phlegmon.

5. A 43-year-old patient complains of a tumour in the right submandibular region which appeared two months ago after having flu. Objectively: palpation of the right submandibular region reveals a painful spherical neoplasm of dense elastic consistency with regular outlines which is not attached to the skin. Submandibular salivary gland secretes transparent saliva. Sublingual plica is unchanged. Which disease are these clinical presentations typical for?

Variants of answers

- A.* Chronic lymphadenitis.
- B.* Chronic sialoadenitis.
- C.* Sialolithiasis.
- D.* Adenoma of the salivary gland.
- E.* Lipoma.

Correct answer

A. Chronic lymphadenitis.

6. A 27-year-old male patient underwent extraction of the medial root of the 36 tooth, but the distal tooth root was broken in its middle third. What tools should be applied for root extraction?

Variants of answers

- A.* Left angled elevator.
- B.* Right angled elevator.
- C.* Straight elevator.
- D.* Broad-beaked forceps.
- E.* Close-beaked forceps.

Correct answer

B. Right angled elevator.

7. A 42-year-old patient complains of pain in the submandibular and sublingual areas that is getting worse during eating, body temperature rise up to 37,6°C. He has been suffering from this for 2 months. Objectively: infiltration along the right sublingual torus, hyperemia, soft tissue edema, acute pain during palpation. The duct of the right submandibular salivary gland excretes turbid saliva mixed with pus. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Variants of answers

- A.* Exacerbation of salivolithiasis.
- B.* Acute purulent lymphadenitis of submaxillary area.
- C.* Adenophlegmon of submaxillary area.
- D.* Abscess of maxillolingual groove.
- E.* Retention cyst of sublingual salivary gland.

Correct answer

A. Exacerbation of salivolithiasis.

8. A 42-year-old patient complains about pain in the submandibular and sublingual region that is getting worse during eating; body temperature rise up to 37,6°C. The patient has been suffering from this for 2 months. Objectively: along the right sublingual plica there is infiltration, hyperaemia, edema of soft tissues, acute pain on palpation. The duct of the right submandibular salivary gland discharges turbid saliva with pus admixtures. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Variants of answers

- A.* Exacerbation of salivolithiasis.
- B.* Acute purulent lymphadenitis of submandibular region.
- C.* Adenophlegmon of submandibular region.
- D.* Abscess of alveololingual groove.
- E.* Retention cyst of sublingual salivary gland.

Correct answer

A. Exacerbation of salivolithiasis.

9. A patient consulted a dental surgeon about fever up to 37,6⁰C, soft tissue swelling, pain in the 47 tooth on the lower jaw on the left, the pain is getting worse when the tooth is touched by the antagonist. Objectively: mucogingival fold of the alveolar process is hyperemic and flat on the vestibular side of the decayed 47 tooth. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Variants of answers

- A.* Acute purulent odontogenic periostitis.
- B.* Acute serous periodontitis.
- C.* Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis.
- D.* Acute odontogenic osteomyelitis.
- E.* Periodontal abscess.

Correct answer

A. Acute purulent odontogenic periostitis.

10. A patient consulted a dentist about constant dull pain in the 38 tooth. Mouth opening is limited down to 1 cm. It is necessary to extract the 38 tooth. What kind of anesthesia should be applied for operation?

Variants of answers

- A.* Bercher-Dubov.
- B.* Mandibular.
- C.* Torus.
- D.* Extraoral mandibular technique.
- E.* Tuberal.

Correct answer

A. Bercher-Dubov.

11. During extraction of the 47 tooth its distal root was broken halfway along its length. What tool should be chosen for extraction of the residual root fragments?

Variants of answers

- A.* Left angled elevator.
- B.* Broad-beaked forceps.
- C.* Close-beaked forceps.
- D.* Right angled elevator.
- E.* Straight elevator.

Correct answer

A. Left angled elevator.

12. A 46-year-old patient complains of spontaneous pain in the 36 tooth. Its crown is decayed. The patient presented with edema of soft tissues adjacent to the mandible. Body temperature rose up to 39,0oC, the patient has chill. Examination of the oral cavity revealed a pronounced edema of the left mandibular alveolar process on the vestibular and oral side (acute periostitis); the 35, 36, 37 teeth are mobile, subgingival pockets contain purulent exudate; their percussion causes acute pain. Positive Vincent's symptom is present. What is the presumptive diagnosis?

Variants of answers

- A.* Acute odontogenic osteomyelitis of mandible from the 36 tooth.
- B.* Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis from the 36 tooth.
- C.* Acute purulent periostitis of mandible from the 36 tooth.
- D.* Exacerbation of generalized periodontitis.
- E.* Exacerbation of chronic mandibular osteomyelitis.

Correct answer

- A. Acute odontogenic osteomyelitis of mandible from the 36 tooth.

13. A week ago an 18-year-old girl complained of pain in the 22 tooth which was treated and filled several years ago. Over the past two days the pain got worse. Objectively: the 22 tooth is filled, percussion is painful, mucous membrane is hyperaemic and edematic. Spot-film roentgenograph of the 22 tooth shows an ill-defined periapical bone rarefaction 0,4x0,5 cm large. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Variants of answers

- A.* Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis of the 22 tooth.
- B.* Suppuration of the radicular cyst.
- C.* Acute odontogenic osteomyelitis.
- D.* Acute purulent periodontitis of the 22 tooth.
- E.* Acute maxillary periostitis.

Correct answer

- A. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis of the 22 tooth.

14. A 36 year old man complains about acute headache, body temperature rise up to 39,1°C, indisposition. Objectively: a slight face asymmetry because of soft tissue edema of the left infraorbital area. Crown of the 26 tooth is partly decayed. Percussion is acutely painful. Mucous membrane on the vestibular side in the area of the 25, 26 teeth is edematic, hyperemic. Breathing through the left part of nose is laboured, there are purulent discharges. X-ray picture showed a homogeneous shadow of the left part of maxillary sinus. What is the most probable diagnosis?

Variants of answers

- A.* Acute purulent odontogenous maxillary sinusitis.
- B.* Acute condition of chronic periodontitis of the 26 tooth.
- C.* Acute periostitis of upper jaw.
- D.* Suppuration of maxillary cyst.
- E.* Acute odontogenous.

Correct answer

A. Acute purulent odontogenous maxillary sinusitis.

15. A 22-year-old patient complains of a painful swelling in the right parotid gland. A week earlier the patient got a cheek abrasion which healed under the purulent crust. Over the past two days the patient had observed progressing pain and fever up to 38,6°C. Objectively: there is a soft tissue edema in the right parotid region, the skin is slightly strained but has not changed in colour. There is a dense painful infiltration 2,5x3,5 cm large, the skin over it exhibits limited mobility. The mouth can be fully opened, the mucous membrane around the orifice of the salivary duct is unchanged, the saliva is transparent. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Variants of answers

- A.* Acute lymphadenitis.
- B.* Exacerbation of chronic parotitis.
- C.* Abscess of the parotid-masseteric region.
- D.* Acute non-epidemic parotitis.
- E.* Epidemic parotitis.

Correct answer

A. Acute lymphadenitis.

16. A 33-year-old female patient has been admitted to the maxillofacial department for pain and edema of the right submandibular region, body temperature rise up to 39,5°C. Objectively: the patient has asymmetric face because of soft tissue edema of the right submandibular region, palpation reveals a dense infiltration, the skin over it is hyperemic, does not make a fold. The 46 tooth has a deep carious cavity. What is the most likely diagnosis?



Variants of answers

- A.* Submandibular phlegmon on the right.
- B.* Acute submandibular sialoadenitis.
- C.* Acute purulent periostitis of mandible.
- D.* Acute purulent submandibular lymphadenitis.
- E.* Acute right-sided osteomyelitis of mandible.

Correct answer

- A. Submandibular phlegmon on the right.

17. A 32-year-old patient complains of a fistula in the submandibular region. Objectively: cheek is swollen in the region of mandible on the left, palpation revealed induration of soft tissues. In projection of the 35, 36 teeth there is a fistula containing pus and granulations. X-ray picture shows destruction of bone, sequestrum. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Variants of answers

- A.* Chronic osteomyelitis.
- B.* Actinomycosis.
- C.* Syphilis.
- D.* Sarcoma.
- E.* Osteoma.

Correct answer

A. Chronic osteomyelitis.

18. A 24 year old patient applied to a dental clinic for root removal of her upper wisdom tooth. Tuberal anesthesia caused a postinjection haematoma. What was injured during anesthetization?

Variants of answers

- A.* Pterygoid venous plexus.
- B.* Maxillary artery.
- C.* Infraorbital artery.
- D.* Zygomatic artery.
- E.* Palatine artery.

Correct answer

A. Pterygoid venous plexus.

19. A 45-year-old patient complains about pain in his mandible that arose after extraction of the 36 tooth. Objectively: alveolar socket is covered with bloody clot. X-ray picture shows unextracted root of the 36 tooth. What tools are necessary for extraction of this root?

Variants of answers

- A.* Angled elevator curved right.
- B.* Angled elevator curved left.
- C.* Straight elevator.
- D.* S-shaped forceps.
- E.* Bayonet-shaped forceps.

Correct answer

A. Angled elevator curved right.

20. A 70-year-old patient consulted a dental surgeon about extraction of the central upper jaw incisors with III degree mobility. What tools should be applied?

Variants of answers

- A.* Straight forceps.
- B.* Straight elevator.
- C.* Beak-shaped forceps.
- D.* Bayonet-shaped forceps.
- E.* S-shaped forceps.

Correct answer

A. Straight forceps.

21. A patient complains of pain and swelling in the right submandibular area. She has been treating the 45 tooth for a week. Objectively: body temperature is 38°C. There is a painful tense infiltration in the right submandibular region. The skin doesn't make a fold, its hyperemic and glossy. The mouth can be opened by 3 cm. Deglutition is painless. These clinical findings correspond with the following disease:

Variants of answers

- A.* Odontogenous phlegmon of the right submandibular region.
- B.* Abscess of the right alveololingual groove.
- C.* Adenophlegmon of the right submandibular region.
- D.* Acute odontogenous sialoadenitis.
- E.* Phlegmon of pterygomandibular space.

Correct answer

- A. Odontogenous phlegmon of the right submandibular region.

22. During endodontic treatment of periodontitis a tool was broken in the middle third of the medial root. Choose the treatment method:

Variants of answers

- A.* Medial root hemisection.
- B.* Medial root amputation.
- C.* Crown radicular separation.
- D.* Resection of medial root apex.
- E.* Tooth extraction.

Correct answer

A. Medial root hemisection.

23. A patient consulted an oral surgeon about pain in the region of his left upper jaw that appeared 3 days ago. After examination the patient was diagnosed with exacerbation of chronic periodontitis of the 17 tooth. It is indicated to extract the 17 tooth. What nerves should be blocked for painless extraction of the 17 tooth?

Variants of answers

- A.* Posterior alveolar nerves and greater palatine nerve.
- B.* Greater palatine nerve.
- C.* Anterior alveolar nerves and incisor nerve.
- D.* Median alveolar nerves and greater palatine nerve.
- E.* Nasopalatine nerve.

Correct answer

- A. Posterior alveolar nerves and greater palatine nerve.

24. A 32 year old patient applied to a dental surgeon for oral cavity sanitation before prosthetics. During examination of oral cavity the dentist revealed that crown of the 35 tooth was decayed. The root is stable, its percussion is painless. Mucous membrane of alveolar process was unchanged. X-ray picture showed a slight broadening of periodontal fissure. What is your presumptive diagnosis?

Variants of answers

- A.* Chronic fibrous periodontitis of the 25 tooth.
- B.* Chronic periodontitis of the 25 tooth.
- C.* Chronic granulomatous periodontitis of the 25 tooth.
- D.* Chronic granulating periodontitis of the 25 tooth.
- E.* Cystogranuloma.

Correct answer

A. Chronic fibrous periodontitis of the 25 tooth.

25. A patient has indication for removal of his medial incisor of the right upper jaw on account of chronic periodontitis. What types of anaesthesia should be applied for tooth removal?

Variants of answers

- A.* Infraborbital and incisive.
- B.* Infraorbital and palatine.
- C.* Terminal and incisive.
- D.* Infraorbital, palatine and incisive.
- E.* Plexual and incisive.

Correct answer

A. Infraborbital and incisive.

26. A 48-year-old patient complains of subfebrile temperature and a growing ulcer on the gingival mucosa around the molars; looseness of teeth in the affected area, cough. Objectively: gingival mucosa in the region of the lower left molars has two superficial, extremely painful ulcers with undermined edges. The ulcers floor is yellowish, granular, covered with yellowish, and sometimes pink granulations. The ulcers are surrounded by the tubercles. Dental cervices are exposed, there is a pathological tooth mobility. Regional lymph nodes are enlarged and make dense matted together groups. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Variants of answers

- A.* Tuberculosis.
- B.* Syphilis.
- C.* Acute aphthous stomatitis.
- D.* Infectious mononucleosis.
- E.* Decubital ulcer.

Correct answer

A. Tuberculosis.

27. A 31-year-old patient complains of experiencing recurrent pain in the 48 tooth for 4 years. Objectively: right submandibular lymph nodes are enlarged, painless. Mucous membrane around the partially erupted 48 tooth is hyperemic. On probing the subgingival pocket of the 48 tooth exudes pus mixed with blood. What additional study will be most informative for diagnosing this pathology?

Variants of answers

- A.* Radiography.
- B.* Blood count.
- C.* Electroodontometry.
- D.* Blood and urine tests.
- E.* Contrast radiography.

Correct answer

A. Radiography.

28. A 47-year-old patient complains about permanent pain in the 27 tooth that is getting worse when biting down on food. Objectively: the patient's face is symmetric, skin is of normal colouring, the mouth can be fully opened, mucous membrane of the alveolar process is edematic and hyperemic at a level of the 27 tooth. The 27 tooth has a deep carious cavity interconnecting with pulp chamber. Percussion of the 27 tooth causes acute pain. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Variants of answers

- A.* Exacerbated chronic periodontitis of the 27 tooth.
- B.* Chronic periodontitis of the 27 tooth.
- C.* Acute generalized purulent pulpitis of the 27 tooth.
- D.* Acute purulent periostitis of the upper jaw beginning from the 27 tooth.
- E.* Chronic left-sided odontogenous highmoritis.

Correct answer

- A. Exacerbated chronic periodontitis of the 27 tooth.

29. A 28-year-old patient had an appointment with a dental surgeon to prepare the oral cavity for a prosthesis. Examination revealed that the 11 tooth crown was decayed, the root was stable, its percussion was painless. The mucous membrane of the alveolar process was not changed. Ro-gram of the alveolar process shows widening of periodontal ligament space in the region of the 11 tooth. Alveolar process structure is not changed. The root canal was passable all through. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Variants of answers

- A.* Chronic fibrous periodontitis of the 11 tooth.
- B.* Chronic granulating periodontitis of the 11 tooth.
- C.* Chronic granulomatous periodontitis of the 11 tooth.
- D.* Periodontitis of the 11 tooth.
- E.* Chronic periodontitis of the 11 tooth, hypercementosis.

Correct answer

A. Chronic fibrous periodontitis of the 11 tooth.

30. A 44-year-old patient consulted a dental surgeon about constant acute pain in the upper jaw region on the left that is getting worse during teeth joining. The pain appeared 3 days ago. Objectively: the face is symmetric, mouth opening is not limited. The crown of the 26 tooth is half-decayed. Probing of the carious cavity is painless. Percussion of the 26 tooth provokes acute pain. Mucous membrane of the alveolar process is edematic, hyperaemic at the level of the 26 tooth. The 26 tooth had been treated before. What is your provisional diagnosis?

Variants of answers

- A.* Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis of the 26 tooth.
- B.* Acute purulent periodontitis of the 26 tooth.
- C.* Acute pulpitis of the 26 tooth.
- D.* Acute purulent periostitis of the left upper jaw extending from the 26 tooth.
- E.* Periodontitis of the 26, 27, 28 teeth.

Correct answer

- A. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis of the 26 tooth.

31. A patient complains about acute constant pain that is getting worse when biting down on food, sensation of a recently erupted tooth on the right upper jaw. Examination of the 15 tooth revealed a deep carious cavity communicating with the dental cavity. Tooth percussion causes acute pain. Probing is painless. Mucous membrane in projection of the root apex is hyperemic, painful on palpation. X-ray picture shows no changes. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Variants of answers

- A.* Acute purulent periodontitis.
- B.* Acute diffuse pulpitis.
- C.* Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis.
- D.* Acute aluminous periostitis.
- E.* Acute odontogenic osteomyelitis.

Correct answer

A. Acute purulent periodontitis.

32. A patient complains about acute intense pain and a slight swelling in the area of a decayed tooth of the lower jaw on the right, ill health, body temperature rise up to 38,3°C, lack of appetite, insomnia. Objectively: there is collateral edema of soft tissues of submandibular area and lower part of right cheek. Regional lymph nodes are enlarged on the right, palpatory painful. Crown of the 46 tooth is half decayed, the 45, 46, 47 teeth are mobile, there is also a cuff infiltrate in the area of these teeth. Vincent's symptom is positive on the right. Make a diagnosis:

Variants of answers

- A.* Acute odontogenous osteomyelitis.
- B.* Acute purulent odontogenuos periostitis.
- C.* Acute purulent periodontitis.
- D.* Acute condition of chronic odontogenous osteomyelitis.
- E.* Chronic odontogenous osteomyelitis.

Correct answer

A. Acute odontogenous osteomyelitis.

33. A 40-year-old patient with mandible fracture consulted a doctor 3 weeks after immobilization of fragments because of pain and body temperature rise. Objectively: a slight swelling in the mental region, mucous membrane of alveolar process in the area of the 21|12 teeth is hyperaemic, edematic, palpatory painful. Overtooth splint on 54321|12345 teeth is in satisfactory condition, no occlusion abnormalities were detected. The patient was diagnosed with acute purulent periostitis of mandible. What surgical action is indicated?

Variants of answers

- A.* Lancing of abscess to the bone.
- B.* Intraoral novocaine block.
- C.* Removal and replacement of the overtooth splint by a new one.
- D.* Trepanation of the 21 and 12 teeth.
- E.* Surveillance of patient.

Correct answer

A. Lancing of abscess to the bone.

34. A 43-year-old patient complains about a neoplasm in the right submandibular region that appeared a month ago after angina. The patient underwent anti-inflammatory therapy but it led to no reduction of the neoplasm. Objectively: body temperature is up to 37,2°C. Palpation reveals a slightly painful, spherical, freely movable, well-defined neoplasm of dense and elastic consistency in the right submandibular region. The duct of submandibular salivary gland discharges transparent saliva. The sublingual plica is unchanged. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Variants of answers

- A.* Chronic lymphadenitis.
- B.* Chronic sialoadenitis.
- C.* Sialolithiasis.
- D.* Adenoma of salivary gland.
- E.* Atheroma.

Correct answer

A. Chronic lymphadenitis.

35. A 37 year old man complained about pain and a slight swelling emerging during eating in the left submandible area. Objectively: a painful elastic infiltration in the left submandible area. Mouth opening is not limited. Bimanual palpation in the area of mylohyoid groove revealed a compact movable oblong induration. Mucous membrane is unchanged. Duct of the left submandibular gland doesn't excrete saliva. What is the most probable diagnosis?

Variants of answers

- A.* Salivolithiasis.
- B.* Chronic lymphadenitis.
- C.* Pleomorphic adenoma.
- D.* Retention cyst.
- E.* Submaxillary lipoma.

Correct answer

A. Salivolithiasis.

36. A 45-year-old patient consulted a dentist about extraction of the 13 tooth. What tools should be applied for extraction?

Variants of answers

- A.* Straight forceps.
- B.* S-shaped forceps curved right.
- C.* Bayonet-shaped forceps.
- D.* Straight elevator.
- E.* S-shaped forceps.

Correct answer

A. Straight forceps.

37. A patient is 48 year old, according to the results of clinicoroentgenological examination it is indicated to remove the 26 tooth because of acute condition of chronic granulomatous periodontitis. What kind of conduction anesthesia is indicated for this operation?

Variants of answers

- A.* Tuberal and palatinal.
- B.* Torus.
- C.* Infraorbital and incisive.
- D.* Plexus.
- E.* Infraorbital and palatinal.

Correct answer

A. Tuberal and palatinal.

38. After the clinical and radiographic examination a 32-year-old patient was diagnosed with chronic odontogenic sinusitis, fistula between sinus and oral cavity through the socket of the 27 tooth. Specify the optimal method of surgical treatment of this disease:

Variants of answers

- A.* Radical maxillary sinusotomy and local tissue plasty of fistula.
- B.* Local tissue plasty of fistula, anti-inflammatory therapy.
- C.* Radical maxillary sinusotomy.
- D.* Fistula plasty with a hard palate graft.
- E.* Fistula suturing, sinus lavage.

Correct answer

- A. Radical maxillary sinusotomy and local tissue plasty of fistula.

39. A patient complained about painful deglutition, difficult mouth opening. Several days ago the 47 tooth was removed because of acute condition of chronic periodontitis. The patient's condition kept worsening. Body temperature is 37,9°C. Results of external examination: the face is symmetric, face skin is slightly pale. Right submandibular lymph nodes are enlarged, palpatory painful. Examination of oral cavity is impossible because of evident contracture of lower jaw (the mouth opens up to 0,5 cm between central incisors). What anesthesia will provide mouth opening?

Variants of answers

- A.* Bersche-Dubov's anesthesia.
- B.* Plexus.
- C.* Torus.
- D.* Block of upper cervical plexus.
- E.* Mandibular anesthesia.

Correct answer

A. Bersche-Dubov's anesthesia.

40. A 56-year-old patient presents to a dental clinic. He has an indication for the extraction of the 22 tooth. Examination revealed periosteal abscess in the projection of the 21, 22, 23 teeth, flattening of the mucogingival junction. What kind of peripheral conduction anaesthesia is most advisable?

Variants of answers

- A.** Extraoral infraorbital anaesthesia + incisor anaesthesia.
- B.** Intraoral infraorbital anaesthesia + incisor anaesthesia.
- C.** Intraoral infraorbital anaesthesia + palatinal anaesthesia.
- D.** Plexus anaesthesia in the projection of the 22 tooth + incisor anaesthesia.
- E.** Plexus anaesthesia in the projection of the 22 tooth + palatinal anaesthesia.

Correct answer

A. Extraoral infraorbital anaesthesia + incisor anaesthesia.

41. A patient complains about destroyed crown of the 27 tooth. The patient was diagnosed with chronic periodontitis of the indicated tooth. Objectively: the crown of the 27 tooth is destroyed completely. It is necessary to extract this tooth. What field block anesthesia should be applied for operation?

Variants of answers

- A.* Tuberal and palatinal.
- B.* Infraorbital.
- C.* Tuberal.
- D.* Infraorbital and tuberal.
- E.* Tuberal and incisor.

Correct answer

A. Tuberal and palatinal.

42. A 40-year-old patient complains about body temperature rise up to 38°C, and of a roundish infiltration on his upper lip. Objectively: there is a roundish infiltration on the upper lip on the left, the skin above it is wine red, the infiltration adheres to the surrounding tissues and has a seapus necroticus in the middle. The upper lip is hyperaemic and edematic. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Variants of answers

- A.* Upper lip furuncle.
- B.* Acute periostitis of the upper lip.
- C.* Retention cyst.
- D.* Acute lymphadenitis.
- E.* Upper lip carbuncle.

Correct answer

A. Upper lip furuncle.

43. A 43 year old patient complained about mobility of his 24, 26, 27 teeth, pus excretion from alveolus of the the extracted 25 tooth. 1,5 month ago dissection along the mucogingival fold was performed and the 25 tooth was extracted. Objectively: there is a slight swelling of soft tissues in the right infraorbital area, lymph nodes of the right submaxillary area are enlarged, slightly painful, nasal breathing is normal. Mucous membrane of alveolar process in the area of the 24, 26, 27 teeth is edematic and cyanotic. There is also a fistula with bulging granulations along the mucogingival fold. Alveolus of the extracted 25 tooth excretes purulent granulations. What disease does this clinical presentation correspond with?

Variants of answers

- A.* Chronic localized osteomyelitis.
- B.* Acute osteomyelitis.
- C.* Acute condition of localized periodontitis.
- D.* Acute condition of chronic maxillary sinusitis.
- E.* Chronic alveolitis.

Correct answer

A. Chronic localized osteomyelitis.

44. A 24-year-old patient complains of acute pain and swelling in the submandibular triangle that is getting worse when he eats spicy food. He has been diagnosed with exacerbation of chronic calculous sialoadenitis with the concrement localized in the median part of the salivary duct. Which method is most rational in this case?

Variants of answers

- A.* Duct dissection and concrement removal.
- B.* Gland extirpation.
- C.* Duct bougienage.
- D.* Ptyalalogue diet.
- E.* Physiotherapy.

Correct answer

A. Duct dissection and concrement removal.

45. 2 days ago a 12-year-old patient presented with body temperature rise up to 38°C, on the second day he developed a bilateral edema in the parotid region. The skin over the edema was tense, of normal color. Palpation revealed soft, enlarged, painful parotid salivary glands. Salivation from the parotid ducts was abnormal, the duct orifices were hyperaemic. Palpation caused pain in the angle of mandible, at the top of mastoid bone, in front of the antilobium. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Variants of answers

- A.* Mumps.
- B.* Herzenberg pseudoparotitis.
- C.* Acute bacterial parotitis.
- D.* Purulent-necrotic parotitis.
- E.* Sjogren's syndrome.

Correct answer

A. Mumps.

46. A 69-year-old patient needs extraction of the 12, 11 teeth. He is diagnosed with generalized periodontitis, the 12 and 11 teeth exhibit II degree mobility. Choose a proper instrument for extraction:

Variants of answers

- A.* Straight forceps.
- B.* S-shaped forceps.
- C.* S-shaped forceps curved right.
- D.* Root bayonet-shaped forceps.
- E.* Crown bayonet-shaped forceps.

Correct answer

A. Straight forceps.

47. During opening a phlegmon of mouth floor a doctor revealed greyish necrotic masses in purulent foci, gas vesicles and fat droplets, sharp unpleasant smell of exudate. The tissues are of dark-brown colour, muscles resemble of boiled meat. What medications should be administered in order to prevent further spreading of this process?

Variants of answers

- A.* Polyvalent antigangrenous serum.
- B.* Challenging dose of broad spectrum antibiotics.
- C.* Glucocorticoid medications.
- D.* Hyposensitizing medications.
- E.* Immunomodulators.

Correct answer

A. Polyvalent antigangrenous serum.

48. A 25-year-old man complains of itching and reddening of skin in the buccal area, general weakness, inertness. He associates origin of the disease with a skin injury he got during shaving. Objectively: body temperature is 39,0C. A well-defined section of skin in the buccal area is hyperemic, it slightly protrudes above the surface. Hyperemic surface has some vesicles containing serous fluid. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Variants of answers

- A.* Erysipelatous inflammation of skin.
- B.* Phlegmon of buccal area.
- C.* Furuncle.
- D.* Anthrax.
- E.* Streptococcal impetigo.

Correct answer

A. Erysipelatous inflammation of skin.

49. A 28 year old man applied to a dental surgeon for removal of the 38 tooth. What forceps should be chosen for this tooth?

Variants of answers

- A.* Beak-shaped curved forceps.
- B.* Broad-beaked forceps (with non-converging beaks).
- C.* Beak-shaped forceps with converging beaks.
- D.* Beak-shaped forceps with thorns.
- E.* Root bayonets.

Correct answer

A. Beak-shaped curved forceps.

50. A 35-year-old patient consulted a dentist about extraction of the 14 tooth because of exacerbation of chronic periodontitis following ineffective therapeutic treatment. What tools should be applied for extraction?

Variants of answers

- A.* S-shaped forceps.
- B.* Crown bayonet-shaped forceps.
- C.* S-shaped forceps curved right.
- D.* Straight forceps.
- E.* Root bayonet-shaped forceps.

Correct answer

A. S-shaped forceps.

51. A 25-year-old man consulted a dentist about extraction of the 18 tooth, its crown is destroyed by 1/2. The tooth was treated more than once. During tooth extraction the maxillary tuber was accidentally torn off. What actions should be taken?

Variants of answers

- A.* To remove the fragment and stitch up the wound.
- B.* To try to restore the fragment to its place.
- C.* To restore the fragment to its place and fix it there.
- D.* To remove the fragment.
- E.* To remove the fragment and tampon the wound.

Correct answer

- A. To remove the fragment and stitch up the wound.

52. A 48-year-old patient consulted a dental surgeon about extraction of the 37 tooth's roots. What tool should be chosen?

Variants of answers

- A.* Closed-beak forceps.
- B.* Broad-beak forceps.
- C.* S-shaped forceps.
- D.* Bayonet forceps.
- E.* Curved beak-shaped forceps.

Correct answer

A. Closed-beak forceps.

53 After the extraction of the 26 tooth a 43-year-old patient presents with a communication between the oral cavity and the maxillary sinus. X-ray picture shows no changes in the maxillary sinuses. What tactics should be chosen by a dental surgeon to prevent maxillary sinusitis?

Variants of answers

- A.* Plastic restoring of the communication.
- B.* Socket tamponade with a iodoform turunda.
- C.* Socket filling with a hemostatic sponge.
- D.* Sinus rinsing with an antibiotic solution.
- E.* Socket filling with a blood clot.

Correct answer

A. Plastic restoring of the communication.

54. A 70-year-old patient complains about the mobility of the 21 tooth. The tooth has not been treated before. Objectively: there is II class mobility of the 21 tooth, the root is exposed by 1/2. What tool should be used to extract the tooth?

Variants of answers

- A.* Straight forceps.
- B.* S-shaped forceps.
- C.* Bayonet forceps.
- D.* Straight elevator.
- E.* Beak-shaped forceps.

Correct answer

A. Straight forceps.

55. A 56-year-old patient consulted a dental surgeon about the root extraction of the 17 tooth. What kind of anaesthesia should be applied?

Variants of answers

- A.* Palatinal, tuberal anaesthesia.
- B.* Palatinal, infraorbital anaesthesia.
- C.* Infiltration, incisor anaesthesia.
- D.* Mandibular anaesthesia.
- E.* Torus anaesthesia.

Correct answer

A. Palatinal, tuberal anaesthesia.

56. A 23-year-old female patient complains of a pronounced limitation of mouth opening, throat pain irradiating to the ear. Objectively: body temperature is 37,9°C. The face is symmetrical, the colour of skin has not changed. Palpation of the jaw causes acute pain, mouth opens by 1 cm. The patient had been given anesthesia by Berchet-Dubov. After it oral examination revealed an edema and hyperemia of the mucous membrane of the pterygomaxillary fold, there was an infiltration painful on palpation. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Variants of answers

- A.* Abscess of pterygomaxillary space.
- B.* Abscess of alveololingual groove.
- C.* Parapharyngeal space phlegmon.
- D.* Peritonsillar space abscess.
- E.* Submandibular phlegmon.

Correct answer

A. Abscess of pterygomaxillary space.

57. A 48-year-old patient got a pustule on his chin that quickly developed into a dense and acutely painful infiltration 3x5 cm large. The skin above it is of blue-red colour. In the centre one can see three zones of necrosis around the hair follicles. Lymph nodes of chin are enlarged and painful. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Variants of answers

- A.* Chin carbuncle.
- B.* Erysipelatous inflammation of chin.
- C.* Dermal actinomycosis of chin.
- D.* Suppurated atheroma.
- E.* Chin furuncle.

Correct answer

A. Chin carbuncle.

58. A 30-year-old patient has got an edema and hyperemia of nose wing skin spreading to the skin of his upper lip and cheek. Examination revealed a fissure along the infra-external edge of the left nostril. The skin is tense, dense, red-and-cyanotic, skin line pattern is smoothed; rise of local temperature is present. The zone of affection is well-defined and irregularly shaped. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Variants of answers

- A.* Erysipelatous inflammation.
- B.* Dermal actinomycosis.
- C.* Dermal tuberculosis.
- D.* Dermal cancer.
- E.* Thrombophlebitis of the facial vein.

Correct answer

A. Erysipelatous inflammation.

59. A 30-year-old patient needs to have his 26 tooth extracted because of exacerbation of chronic periodontitis. Objectively: the crown of the 26 tooth is decayed by 1/3. What forceps can be used for this tooth extraction?

Variants of answers

- A.* S-shaped forceps with a projecting tip on the left beak.
- B.* S-shaped forceps with a projecting tip on the right beak.
- C.* Straight forceps.
- D.* Straight elevator.
- E.* S-shaped forceps without projecting.

Correct answer

- A. S-shaped forceps with a projecting tip on the left beak.

60. A 26-year-old patient consulted a dentist about the 24 tooth extraction because of chronic periodontitis exacerbation. The crown of the 24 tooth is intact. Choose the right tool for the tooth extraction:

Variants of answers

- A.* S-shaped forceps without projecting tips.
- B.* S-shaped forceps with a projecting tip on the left beak.
- C.* S-shaped forceps with a projecting tip on the right beak.
- D.* Straight forceps.
- E.* Straight elevator.

Correct answer

- A. S-shaped forceps without projecting tips.

61. A 49-year-old patient consulted a dental surgeon about the oral cavity sanitation. He has an indication for the extraction of the 16 tooth. History: the tooth hasn't been treated before, it has decayed within the last 4 years. Objectively: the 16 tooth's crown is decayed by over $\frac{2}{3}$, the mucosa exhibits no pathological changes. Which tool is required for the tooth extraction?

Variants of answers

- A.* Bayonet root forceps.
- B.* S-shaped forceps (right).
- C.* Straight elevator.
- D.* S-shaped closed-beak forceps.
- E.* Crown bayonet forceps.

Correct answer

A. Bayonet root forceps.

62. A 41-year-old patient complains of mobility of the 24, 26, 27 teeth, purulent discharges from the socket of the extracted 25 tooth. 1,5 months ago the patient underwent a dissection along the mucogingival junction and extraction of the 25 tooth. Objectively: alveolar mucosa in the region of the 24, 26, 27 teeth is cyanotic and edematic. Along the mucogingival junction there is a fistula with protruding granulations. There are also purulent granulation discharges from the socket of the extracted 25 tooth. In the right infraorbital region some soft tissue swelling is present. Which disease are these clinical presentations most typical for?

Variants of answers

- A.* Chronic limited osteomyelitis.
- B.* Chronic alveolitis.
- C.* Maxillary actinomycosis.
- D.* Exacerbation of chronic maxillary sinusitis.
- E.* Chronic diffuse osteomyelitis.

Correct answer

A. Chronic limited osteomyelitis.

63. Before extraction of a left upper tooth a 49-year-old patient had been given plexus anaesthesia with Ultracaine Forte. After the operation the socket didn't get filled with a blood clot. What is the way to prevent alveolitis development in this patient?

Variants of answers

- A.* To fill the socket with a loose iodoform tampon.
- B.* To fill the socket with a hemostatic sponge.
- C.* To rinse the socket with microcide solution.
- D.* To rinse the socket with 0,1% chlorhexidine solution.
- E.* To fill the socket with antibiotic powder.

Correct answer

- A. To fill the socket with a loose iodoform tampon.

64. A 38-year-old patient consulted dental surgery about extraction of the 36 tooth. What kind of anesthesia should be applied for extraction?

Variants of answers

- A.* Torus.
- B.* Mandibular.
- C.* Tuberal.
- D.* Infiltration.
- E.* Voino-Yasenetsky truncal.

Correct answer

A. Torus.

65. A 49-year-old patient applied to the oral surgery department and complained about permanent intense dull pain in the region of the right upper jaw. It is known from the anamnesis that the 17 tooth has been repeatedly treated for exacerbation of chronic periodontitis but the treatment appeared to be ineffective. What kind of anesthesia should be applied for extraction of the 17 tooth?

Variants of answers

- A.* Tuberal and palatinal.
- B.* Tuberal and incisor.
- C.* Tuberal, incisor and palatinal.
- D.* Incisor and palatinal.
- E.* Torus.

Correct answer

A. Tuberal and palatinal.

66. A 60 year old man has got a pustule on his chin skin that quickly developed into a hard, strongly painful infiltrate 3x3 cm large. In the epicentre three necrosis zones around hair follicles are present. Lymph nodes of chin are enlarged, painful. Body temperature is 38,5°C. What is the most probable diagnosis?

Variants of answers

- A.* Chin carbuncle.
- B.* Erysipelatous inflammation of chin.
- C.* Suppurated atheroma.
- D.* Chin furuncle.
- E.* Allergic chin dermatitis.

Correct answer

A. Chin carbuncle.

67. A 35-year-old man complains about pain in the region of the 38 tooth, painful deglutition, difficult mouth opening. What anaesthesia method will be optimal during operation on account of pericoronaritis?

Variants of answers

- A.* Conduction Bersche-Dubov's anesthesia.
- B.* Infiltration anaesthesia.
- C.* General anaesthesia.
- D.* Stem anaesthesia.
- E.* Application anaesthesia.

Correct answer

A. Conduction Bersche-Dubov's anesthesia.

68. A 33-year-old patient complains about an ulcer of oral cavity floor, that is located under his tongue on a level between the 43 to the 33 tooth. Examination reveals that ulcer edges are undermined and scalloped. Its grey-yellow floor is shallow and it is covered with small, easily bleeding granulations. There is no ulcer infiltration. Make a clinical diagnosis:

Variants of answers

- A.* Tubercular ulcer of oral cavity floor.
- B.* Decubital ulcer of oral cavity floor.
- C.* Cancerous ulcer of oral cavity floor.
- D.* Gummatous ulcer of oral cavity floor.
- E.* Migratory granuloma of oral cavity floor.

Correct answer

A. Tubercular ulcer of oral cavity floor.

69. A female patient applied to the oral surgery department and underwent radical maxillary sinusotomy with plastic repair of fistula through the alveolar socket of the extruded 27 tooth. Infiltration and all the peripheral block anaesthesias of the left upper jaw were performed with 6,0 ml of 2% lidocaine solution. 3 minutes later the patient registered double vision in her left eye, inability to close it. Which of the performed anaesthesias is the reason for the above-mentioned presentations?

Variants of answers

- A.* Infraorbital.
- B.* Tuberal.
- C.* Palatinal.
- D.* Incisor.
- E.* Infiltration.

Correct answer

A. Infraorbital.

70. On the 7th day after the operation on the abdominal cavity a 30-year-old patient presented with pain and swelling in the region of parotid gland; body temperature rise up to 39°C; limited mouth opening, dryness. Gland massaging results in discharge of purulent exudate from its duct. The patient can be diagnosed with:

Variants of answers

- A.* Acute non-epidemic parotiditis.
- B.* Acute epidemic parotiditis.
- C.* Phlegmon of submasseteric space.
- D.* Parenchymatous parotiditis.
- E.* Phlegmon of parotidomasseteric region.

Correct answer

A. Acute non-epidemic parotiditis.

71. A 30-year-old male patient consulted a dentist about a swelling in the region of his upper lip. Objectively: the face is asymmetric because of upper lip edema, nasolabial fold is smoothed. Mucogingival fold of the upper jaw vestibular surface in the region of the 11, 12, 21 teeth is smoothed, hyperemic. Palpation is painful. Fluctuation is present. The patient was diagnosed with acute purulent periostitis of the upper jaw starting from the 21 tooth. Choose the treatment tactics:

Variants of answers

- A.* Preservation of the 21 tooth, periosteotomy, anti-inflammatory therapy.
- B.* Preservation of the 21 tooth, anti-inflammatory therapy.
- C.* Extraction of the 21 tooth, periosteotomy, anti-inflammatory therapy.
- D.* Extraction of the 21 tooth, periosteotomy.
- E.* Extraction of the 12, 21, 22 teeth, periosteotomy, anti-inflammatory therapy.

Correct answer

A. Preservation of the 21 tooth, periosteotomy, anti-inflammatory therapy.

72. During extraction of the 14 tooth a 64-year-old patient complained about retrosternal pain irradiating to his back. There is paleness of membrane and skin integument as well as pulse asymmetry on the carotid arteries. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Variants of answers

- A.* Acute myocardial infarction.
- B.* Hypertensic crisis.
- C.* Acute respiratory failure.
- D.* Angioneurotic Quincke's edema.
- E.* Collapse.

Correct answer

A. Acute myocardial infarction.

73. A 30-year-old patient complains about body temperature rise up to 39°C, a roundish infiltrate on his upper lip, general weakness. He has been presenting with these symptoms for 3 days. Objectively: a roundish infiltrate in the region of the upper lip 2,5 cm in diameter, the skin over the infiltrate is red with a necrotic core in the centre. The upper lip is hyperemic and edematic. What is the most likely diagnosis?

Variants of answers

- A.* Furuncle of the upper lip.
- B.* Carbuncle of the upper lip.
- C.* Retention cyst of the upper lip.
- D.* Acute periostitis of the upper jaw.
- E.* Acute glandular abscess.

Correct answer

A. Furuncle of the upper lip.

74. After anesthetization a 55 year old patient felt sudden attack of weakness, pain behind his breastbone irradiating to his left arm and scapular area, palpitation. Objectively: the patient is conscious, inert, his forehead is covered with cold sweat, the skin is pale, AP is 90/60 mm Hg, heart tones are dull, pulse is thready and arrhythmic. What state is developing?

Variants of answers

- A.* Myocardium infarction.
- B.* Cardiogenic form of anaphylactic shock.
- C.* Stenocardia attack.
- D.* Collapse.
- E.* -

Correct answer

A. Myocardium infarction.

75. A 58 year old patient applied to an oral surgeon and complained about painful ulcer on the lateral surface of his tongue. Objectively: left lateral surface of tongue has a roundish ulcer with undermined soft overhanging edges, palpatory painful, ulcer floor is slightly bleeding and covered with yellowish nodules. What is the most probable diagnosis?

Variants of answers

- A.* Tuberculosis.
- B.* Syphilis.
- C.* Traumatic ulcer.
- D.* Actinomycosis.
- E.* Trophic ulcer.

Correct answer

A. Tuberculosis.

76. A 30-year-old patient was diagnosed with posttraumatic osteomyelitis of mandible in the region of mandible body on the right. The patient got the trauma 1,5 month ago. X-ray picture shows the fracture line and the shadow of osseous sequestre along the fracture line. There is a fistula with purulent discharge on skin. Choose the treatment tactics:

Variants of answers

- A.* Fistulectomy, sequestrectomy.
- B.* Physiotherapy.
- C.* Sequestrectomy.
- D.* Fistulectomy.
- E.* Fistulectomy, antibacterial therapy.

Correct answer

A. Fistulectomy, sequestrectomy.

77. A 28-year-old patient has been admitted to the oral and maxillofacial surgery for a carbuncle of face. Objectively: the patient is in a critical condition, face, mucous membranes of lips and conjunctiva are edematous and cyanotic. Body temperature is 40°C. The patient presents with delirium, hallucinations. The carbuncle is located on the upper lip, the surrounding soft tissues are swollen. Palpebral fissures are closed due to the edema of eyelids. What is the most likely complication of carbuncle?

Variants of answers

- A.* Cavernous sinus thrombosis.
- B.* Meningitis.
- C.* Cerebral abscess.
- D.* Sepsis.
- E.* Orbit phlegmon.

Correct answer

A. Cavernous sinus thrombosis.

78. A 37-year-old patient has been diagnosed with abscessed furuncle of the upper lip. After dissection of the inflammation focus the exudate has been sent for bacteriological analysis. Which causative agent for furuncle is most likely to be found?

Variants of answers

- A.* Staphylococcus monoculture.
- B.* Colibacillus monoculture.
- C.* Proteus monoculture.
- D.* Staphylococcus and protozoa association.
- E.* Streptococcus monoculture.

Correct answer

A. Staphylococcus monoculture.

79. After the unproblematic extraction of the 37 tooth a 60-year-old patient presents with profuse haemorrhage from the tooth socket. The patient has a 6-year history of essential hypertension. Now his AP is 180/110 mm Hg. What emergency aid should be rendered?

Variants of answers

- A.* Injection of hypotensive drugs and tight pack of the tooth socket.
- B.* Pack of the tooth socket with haemostatic sponge.
- C.* Pack of the tooth socket with iodoform tampon.
- D.* Suture ligature of the tooth socket.
- E.* Injection of haemostatic drugs.

Correct answer

- A. Injection of hypotensive drugs and tight pack of the tooth socket.

2023

80. When receiving tuberal anesthesia intraorally, a patient developed a rapidly progressing edema of the left cheek that soon spread to the temporal region. What complication has likely occurred in this clinical case?

- A. Hematoma
- B. Ischemia
- C. Emphysema
- D. Abscess
- E. Quincke`s edema

A. Hematoma

81. A 25-year-old woman came to a dental surgeon for a planned tooth extraction. Objectively, the crown of her tooth 37 is destroyed by 2/3. The gingival mucosa in the area of tooth 37 is without changes. What type of anesthesia should the doctor use to remove tooth 37?

A. Tuberal and palatal

B. Mental

C. Intraoral infraorbital

D. Infiltration

E. Mandibular and buccal

E. Mandibular and buccal

82. A 37-year-old patient has been diagnosed with acute osteomyelitis of the mandible on the right in the area of teeth 45, 46 and 47. Examination detects Vincent's sign. Name the characteristics of this sign.

- A. Painful percussion of the causative tooth and its adjacent teeth
- B. Mobility of the causative tooth and its adjacent teeth
- C. Presence of an infiltrate on the both sides on the alveolar process
- D. Numbness of the soft tissues of the lower lip and chin
- E. Intense pain in the area of the causative tooth

D. Numbness of the soft tissues of the lower lip and chin

83. During preventive examination by a dentist, a 27-year-old woman presents with a painless rash on the mucosa of her cheeks, hard palate, and lower lip. The rash manifests as isolated round copper-red papules 1-1.5 cm in diameter, with a narrow border of hyperemia. Erosions or whitish coating can be observed on the surface of individual papules. Submandibular and cervical lymph nodes are moderately enlarged, painless, mobile. Make the provisional diagnosis.

A. Pemphigus vulgaris

B. Lichen ruber planus

C. Erythema multiforme exudativum

D. Secondary syphilis

E. Sutton's stomatitis

D. Secondary syphilis

84. What concentration of articaine solution is used for infraorbital anesthesia?

A.10%

B.4%

C.5%

D.2%

E.1%

B. 4%

85. A 42-year-old man complains of periodic pain in the area of his tooth 48. Objectively, tooth 48 has partially erupted with its mesial cusps, mucosa is pale pink and painless to palpation, the mouth opening is unrestricted. X-ray shows tooth 48 to be located medially to tooth 47. Select the surgical treatment method that would be optimal in this case.

A. Operculum removal

B. Typical extraction of tooth 48

C. Operculum dissection

D. Atypical extraction of tooth 48

E. Bicuspidization

D. Atypical extraction of tooth 48

86. A 32-year-old man came to a dentist with complaints of skin redness and swelling in the area of his left cheek. Two months ago, he noticed a dense spot on his left cheek that increased in size over time. The skin over the spot has become bluish-red and a softening has formed in its center. Objectively, a pathological focus 2,3x1,4 cm in size with clear borders is observed on the skin of the left cheek. The skin there is sharply thinned-out, bluish, shiny, and forms folds and irregularities. Intraorally, a palpable cord is detected that leads from tooth 46 to the lesion on the cheek. Tooth 46 is filled. Make the provisional diagnosis.

A. Carbuncle

B. Chronic lymphadenitis

C. Furuncle

D. Phlegmon of the buccal region

E. E. Migratory subcutaneous granuloma

E. Migratory subcutaneous granuloma

87. Extraction of tooth 46 under local anesthesia is indicated for a 42-year-old patient. Where should the dentist be in relation to the patient during the extraction of this tooth?

- A. Behind the patient and to the left
- B. Behind the patient
- C. Behind the patient and to the right
- D. In front of the patient
- E. In front of the patient and to the left

C. Behind the patient and to the right

88. A 32-year-old man came to a dentist with complaints of pain in the lower jaw on the right and problems with mouth opening. Objectively, the face is symmetrical, mouth opening is somewhat difficult (first degree), the mucosa behind tooth 47 is swollen, hyperemic, and painful to palpation. The mesial cups of tooth that has no fully erupted are visible. What diagnosis can be made in this case?

- A. Acute odontogenic osteomyelitis
- B. Exacerbation of chronic granulating periodontitis
- C. Abscess of the pterygomandibular space
- D. Pericoronitis
- E. Acute odontogenic periostitis

D. Pericoronitis

89. A 47-year-old man complains of an ulcer on the back of his tongue. His history states that before the ulcer, there was a tuberculous infiltrate for a long time. The infiltrate was gradually enlarging and then an ulcer formed. Objectively, there is a shallow elongated ulcer on the dorsum of the patient's tongue. The ulcer is painful, has overhanging edges and is surrounded with tubercles. Make the provisional diagnosis.

- A. Primary syphilis
- B. Decubitus ulcer
- C. Tongue abscess
- D. Tuberculous ulcer
- E. Actinomycosis of the tongue

D. Tuberculous ulcer

90. A 44-year-old man complains of indisposition, fever of 38°C, and a swelling under the lower jaw on the left. The patient's history states that throughout the last week he felt pain in the area of his tooth 36. Objectively, in the left submandibular area there is an enlarged painful nodule. The skin above the nodule is hyperemic, strained, and cannot be pinched. Tooth 36 is partially destroyed in the oral cavity. What diagnosis can be made in this case?

A. Abscess of the submandibular region

B. Acute purulent lymphadenitis

C. Chronic lymphadenitis

D. Acute serous lymphadenitis

E. Furuncle

B. Acute purulent lymphadenitis

91. A 45-year-old man came to a dentist for tooth extraction. The dentist chose S-shaped left-sided forceps for this purpose. What teeth are most often extracted with this type of forceps?

A.14,15

B.24,25

C.16,17

D.36,37

E.26,27

E. 26,27

92. A 26-year-old man came to a dentist complaining of facial asymmetry that developed because of a painful swelling in the left parotid area that appeared 3 days ago. His body temperature is 37,2°C. Two weeks ago he had a case of acute respiratory disease. Objectively, in the left parotid area there is a dense round infiltration up to 2 cm in size that is slightly mobile and moderately painful. The excretory duct of the parotid gland produced clear saliva. Make the provisional diagnosis.

A. Mikulicz disease

B. Pleomorphic adenoma of the parotid gland

C. Exacerbation of chronic parotitis

D. Herzenberg pseudoparotitis

E. Acute purulent parotitis

D. Herzenberg pseudoparotitis

93. A woman came to a dentist with complaints of periodic pain in the area of her tooth 48. Extraction of tooth 48 is indicated. What forceps must be used for the tooth extraction in this case?

- A. Beak-shaped forceps, bent along the plane
- B. Beak-shaped forceps, bent along the rib
- C. S-shaped right-sided forceps
- D. Bayonet-like forceps
- E. Beak-shaped forceps with converging beaks

A. Beak-shaped forceps, bent along the plane

94. A 24-year-old pregnant woman came to a dentist with complaints of acute pain in the area of her tooth 38. Her term of pregnancy is 22 weeks. She has no history of allergies. Objectively, the crown of tooth 38 is destroyed by 2/3, percussion is sharply painful. Tooth extraction is indicated. What anesthetic is the drug of choice for pregnant patients?

A.Mepivacaine

B.Lidocaine

C.Bupivacaine

D.Articaine

E.Novocaine (Procaine)

D. Articaine

95. A 49-year-old patient complains of teeth mobility on the right lower jaw and purulent discharge from the socket of tooth 46 that was removed 1.5 months ago. Objectively, there is slight swelling of soft tissues in the submandibular area on the right, right submandibular lymph nodes are enlarged and mildly painful to palpation. The alveolar process of the lower jaw is thickened on the right. Teeth 45 and 47 have the first degree mobility. A fistula with protruding granulations was detected on the mucogingival junction in this area. Granulations fill the socket of the extracted tooth 46. What diagnosis can be made in this case?

A.Chronic osteomyelitis

B.Eosinophilic granuloma

C.Acute alveolitis

D.Malignant tumor

E.Acute osteomyelitis

A.Chronic osteomyelitis

2024

96. A dentist uses a 4% articaine solution to administer anesthesia for the extraction of tooth 38. What maximum single dose of anesthetic can be administered to the patient?

- A. 1000 mg
- B. 600 mg
- C. 200 mg
- D. 500 mg
- E. 100 mg

D. 500 mg

97. After the extraction of tooth 38, the patient developed bleeding from the tooth socket. The dentist performed tamponade of the socket, but 20 minutes later, the socket is still bleeding. What should the doctor do in this case?

- A. Perform tamponade of the socket again
- B. Refer the patient to a hematologist for a consultation
- C. Refer the patient to the inpatient department
- D. Suture the socket
- E. Finish the visit, give advice to the patient about properly taking care of the tooth socket

D. Suture the socket

98. A 47-year-old man is indicated extraction of tooth 15. What forceps should be used for the tooth extraction in this case?

- A. S-shaped forceps
- B. Bayonet forceps
- C. Straight forceps
- D. S-shape left-sided forceps
- E. S-shaped right-sided forceps

A. S-shaped forceps

99. A woman came to a dentist with complaints of periodically occurring pain in the area of the angle on the right and difficulty opening her mouth. Extraction of tooth 48 is indicated. What forceps should be used to extract the tooth in this case?

- A. Beak-shaped converging forceps
- B. Beak-shaped non-converging forceps
- C. Bayonet forceps
- D. Beak-shaped forceps with spikes
- E. Forceps curved along the plane

E. Forceps curved along the plane

100. A 44-year-old man came to a dentist with complaints of pain in the area of the left cheek, deterioration of his general condition, and a fever of 38C. Objectively, in the area of his left cheek, there is edema that is painful to palpation. The mucosa of the cheek and the mucogingival junction on the left is hyperemic and edematous, it has imprints of teeth and protrudes into the oral cavity. The left lower molars are destroyed. Their remains have sharp edges. The patient was diagnosed with a deep phlegmon of the cheek on the left. What incision would be optimal in this case?

- A. Incision along the nasolabial fold
- B. External buccal incision above the center of the infiltrate
- C. Submandibular skin incision 2 cm below the edge of mandible
- D. Incision along the edge of the mandible
- E. Mucosal incision from within the oral cavity

E. Mucosal incision from within the oral cavity

101. A 38-year-old man complains of a fever of 40C and constant pain in his right lower jaw that radiates to the neighboring areas. Objectively, he has edema of soft tissues around the body of the mandible on the right, the skin is hyperemic. The mouth opening is reduced, the oral mucosa is edematous and hyperemic on both sides of the alveolar process in the area of teeth 45,46,47. The crown of tooth 46 is completely destroyed. Percussion of teeth 45,46,47 is painful. The teeth are mobile. Make the provisional diagnosis.

- A. Odontogenic abscess of the right submandibular area
- B. Acute purulent odontogenic lymphadenitis
- C. Acute odontogenic osteomyelitis
- D. Acute odontogenic periostitis
- E. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis of tooth 46

C. Acute odontogenic osteomyelitis

102. A 38-year-old man needs to have his tooth 12 extracted.
What type of anesthesia should be used in this case?

- A. Incisor
- B. Infraorbital, palatal and incisor
- C. Infraorbital and incisor
- D. Infraorbital and palatal
- E. Infraorbital

C. Infraorbital and incisor

103. A 24-year-old patient was diagnosed with sialolithiasis for the first time with the stone localization in the duct of the submandibular salivary gland. Choose the optimal treatment tactics.

- A. Stone removal
- B. Lithotripsy
- C. Marsupialization surgery
- D. Salivary gland removal
- E. Pharmacotherapy

A. Stone removal

104. A 37-year-old man came to a dentist with complaints of pain in his left lower jaw and reduced mouth opening. Objectively, edema and hyperemia of the mucosa are observed in the area of the left retromolar fossa that is painful to palpation. The mouth opening is reduced to 2 cm. X-ray shows dystopia of tooth 38 in the mesial direction. Make the diagnosis.

- A. Parapharyngeal space abscess
- B. Pericoronitis of tooth 38
- C. Acute odontogenic periostitis
- D. Pterygomaxillary space abscess
- E. Exacerbation of chronic periodontitis of tooth 38

B. Pericoronitis of tooth 38

105. A 51-year-old woman has been diagnosed with chronic interstitial parotitis of the right parotid salivary gland, a clinically manifested stage. What changes will be detected by X-ray during sialography in this case?

- A. Uneven intermittent borders of the ducts
- B. Numerous small cavities in the parenchyma of the gland
- C. Sharp narrowing of the II-IV order ducts
- D. Clearly demarcated filling defect in the acini and ducts of the gland
- E. Uneven widening of the II-IV order ducts

E. Uneven widening of the II-IV order ducts

106. A 49-year-old man has been hospitalized into the maxillofacial department in a severe condition with the diagnosis of phlegmon of the mouth floor with the purulent process spreading to the neck. While lying on the operating table, the patient developed signs of asphyxia. What measures should be taken first in this case?

- A. Perform a tracheotomy
- B. Provide symptomatic pharmacotherapy
- C. Place the patient into an upright position
- D. Perform fixation of the tongue
- E. Perform phlegmon dissection under face mask anesthesia

A. Perform a tracheotomy

107. Extraction of tooth 36 is indicated for a 39-year-old woman because of destruction of its bifurcation. The crown part of the tooth was removed together with the mesial root. The distal root of tooth 36 is destroyed below the gum level. What instrument should be used to remove the distal root of tooth 36?

- A. Angle elevator right (outward facing)
- B. Bayonet root forceps
- C. Converging beak-shaped forceps
- D. Angle elevator left (inward facing)
- E. Straight elevator

A. Angle elevator right (outward facing)

108. A 25-year-old man complains of pain in the area of tooth 16, heavy bursting sensation in the right upper jaw, headache, and a fever of 38C. Objectively, the right cheek is swollen, palpation of the maxillary alveolar process is painful, percussion of tooth 16 is painful. Anterior rhinoscopy shows hyperemia and edema of the mucosa in the right nasal meatus. The middle nasal meatus contains mucopurulent discharge. Make the provisional diagnosis.

- A. Acute odontogenic osteomyelitis
- B. Chronic odontogenic maxillary sinusitis
- C. Acute odontogenic maxillary sinusitis
- D. Acute rhinogenous maxillary sinusitis
- E. Acute maxillary periostitis

C. Acute odontogenic maxillary sinusitis

109. A 46-year-old woman complains of painful reddening of the skin of her face, chills, headache, generally feeling unwell, vomiting, and a fever of 39 C. Objectively, on the skin of her cheeks and nose there is a bright glossy red spot with clear irregular borders. The affected area is edematous, infiltrated, and hot and sharply painful to the touch. During palpation, the border between the affected reddened skin and unaffected skin does not disappear. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A. Shingles
- B. Hemangioma
- C. Lupus erythematosus
- D. Scarlet fever
- E. Erysipelas

E. Erysipelas

110. A 43-year-old man complains of a periodic feeling of heaviness in his right buccal region and a salty taste in his mouth with frequent exacerbations. Objectively, his parotid salivary gland on the right is dense, elastic, springy, and painless. Thick saliva with translucent mucus inclusions is being secreted from the duct opening. The sialogram revealed numerous small cavities in the parenchyma of the gland. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- A. Sjogren`s syndrome
- B. Ploeomorphic adenoma of the parotid gland
- C. Chronic parenchymal parotitis
- D. Herzenberg`s parotitis
- E. Chronic interstitial parotitis

C. Chronic parenchymal parotitis

111. Two days after the extraction of tooth 46, a 29-year-old man developed complaints of a dull pain in the area of the dental alveolus of extracted tooth. Objectively, he presents with hyperemic and edematous mucosa in the area of the dental alveolus; no blood clot; food debris partially fill the socket. Make the provisional diagnosis.

- A. Acute necropurulent alveolitis
- B. Acute purulent alveolitis
- C. Neuritis of the alveolar nerve
- D. Acute serous alveolitis
- E. Chronic limited osteomyelitis

D. Acute serous alveolitis

112. A 45-year-old woman diagnosed with thrombophlebitis of the angular vein of the face developed exophthalmos. What does this symptom indicate?

- A. Spread of the inflammatory process into the retrobulbar fat
- B. Spread of the inflammatory process into the pterygopalatine fossa
- C. Development of periphlebitis
- D. Development of purulent meningitis as a complication of thrombophlebitis
- E. Suppuration of the angular vein of the face

E. Suppuration of the angular vein of the face